tively strong, all projecting into the interior of the mussel, pointed; ligament rather long.

Long. 2·8, alt. 2·4, diam. 1·7 mill.

Hab.: Maine, Virginia, Michigan.

At Caribou, Aroostook Co., Me., mainly in the Barren Brook, Mr. Ol. O. Nylander collected, and sent me for examination in different lots, more than three thousand specimens. Mr. H. W. Winkley collected some near Saco, Me., and in Mr. J. B. Henderson's collection are a few lots from Old Orchard, Me. Mr. L. H. Streng sent in different lots about 1200 specimens collected near Grand Rapids, Michigan; and the writer has found it rather common in the Potomac River at Washington, D. C., as well as in different runs and ditches in Virginia near the National Capital.

Our species cannot be mistaken for any other Pisidium. In shape it has some resemblance with *P. abditum* and *politum;* but its small size, the color and transparency of the shell, the shape of the cardinal teeth, will readily distinguish it. In size, color and transparency of the shell, and the polished surface, it resembles *P. ventricosum* and *vesiculare;* but both the latter are much more inflated, their beaks are quite posterior and larger. It is, however, rather variable in size and coloration, and the striation of the surface.

(*To be concluded*).

ELWOOD PLEAS.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of our old friend and correspondent, Mr. Elwood Pleas, of Dunreith, Henry Co., Indiana, which occurred on December 31, 1897. He was born May 4, 1831, and the greater portion of his life was spent in Henry County. For a number of years he was Editor of "The Newcastle Courier" and the old files of this and other papers bear ample evidence of his earnest ability as an editor. His most interesting articles were those pertaining to his favorite study, Natural History. Mr. Pleas was well known to many readers of THE NAUTILUS, his principal contribution being "Shells of Henry Co., Indiana," (Vol. VII, page 65). In this article he recorded 123 species and varieties of land and fresh water shells found by him within a radius of five miles from his home.

In THE NAUTILUS (Vol. V, page 2), Mr. Wm. A. Marsh described two new Unios collected by him, of one of which, *U. Pleasii* Mr. Marsh says: "I name this shell after my friend, Mr. Elwood Pleas, of Indiana, who collected this species with many other rare shells in the interior of Arkansas."

Mr. Pleas also collected extensively through Alabama and western Florida. Being interested in geology he availed himself of the opportunity while in Alabama of securing a large collection of Eocene fossils. Mineralogy, botany and entomology also received a share of his attention, and in his death nature has lost a sincere lover, and science an earnest supporter.—C. W. J.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

CAMBRIAN BRACHIOPODA: GENERA *Iphidea* AND *Yorkia*, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES *of each, and of the Genus Acrothele*, by Charles D. Walcott, (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIX, 1897). *Iphidea* is a genus of small brachiopods belonging to the Neotremata of Beecher, possibly with characters that nearly place it in the Protremata. The species, of which 14 are known, range from the lowest known Lower Cambrian horizon to the upper portion of the Middle Cambrian. Five new species are described. *Yorkia* is a new genus of inarticulate brachiopods based upon a new species, *Y. Wanneri*, from the Lower Cambrian near York, Penna. Two new forms of Acrothele are also described.

DIE GEHAUSESCHNECKEN DES GALBERGES UND KRAHNBERGES BEI GOTHA, von L. Schmidt, (Gratis-Beiblatt zu den "Gothaer Neuesten Nachrichten," Oct. 1, 1897). A list of 38 species of land snails making substantial additions to the Thüringian mollusk fauna, the literature of which has been scant. The slugs have been omitted. Among the rarer species *Azeca menkeana* may be mentioned. There 24 Helices, including the Zonitidæ, all of them widely distributed species.

A STUDY OF THE FAMILY *Pectinidæ*, with a revision of the genera and subgenera, by A. E. Verrill, (Trans. Conn. Acad., X, 1897). The most elaborate study yet made upon the system of this family is the subject of Professor Verrill's paper. The earlier fossil groups are not fully considered. In the Cretaceous nearly all existing generic and sectional groups had appeared, and probably none has